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(54) **SYNCHRONIZING PULSE-WIDTH MODULATION CONTROL**

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G06F 1/08 (2006.01)
H03K 21/02 (2006.01)

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CPC **H03K 3/017** (2013.01); **G06F 1/08** (2013.01); **H03K 21/02** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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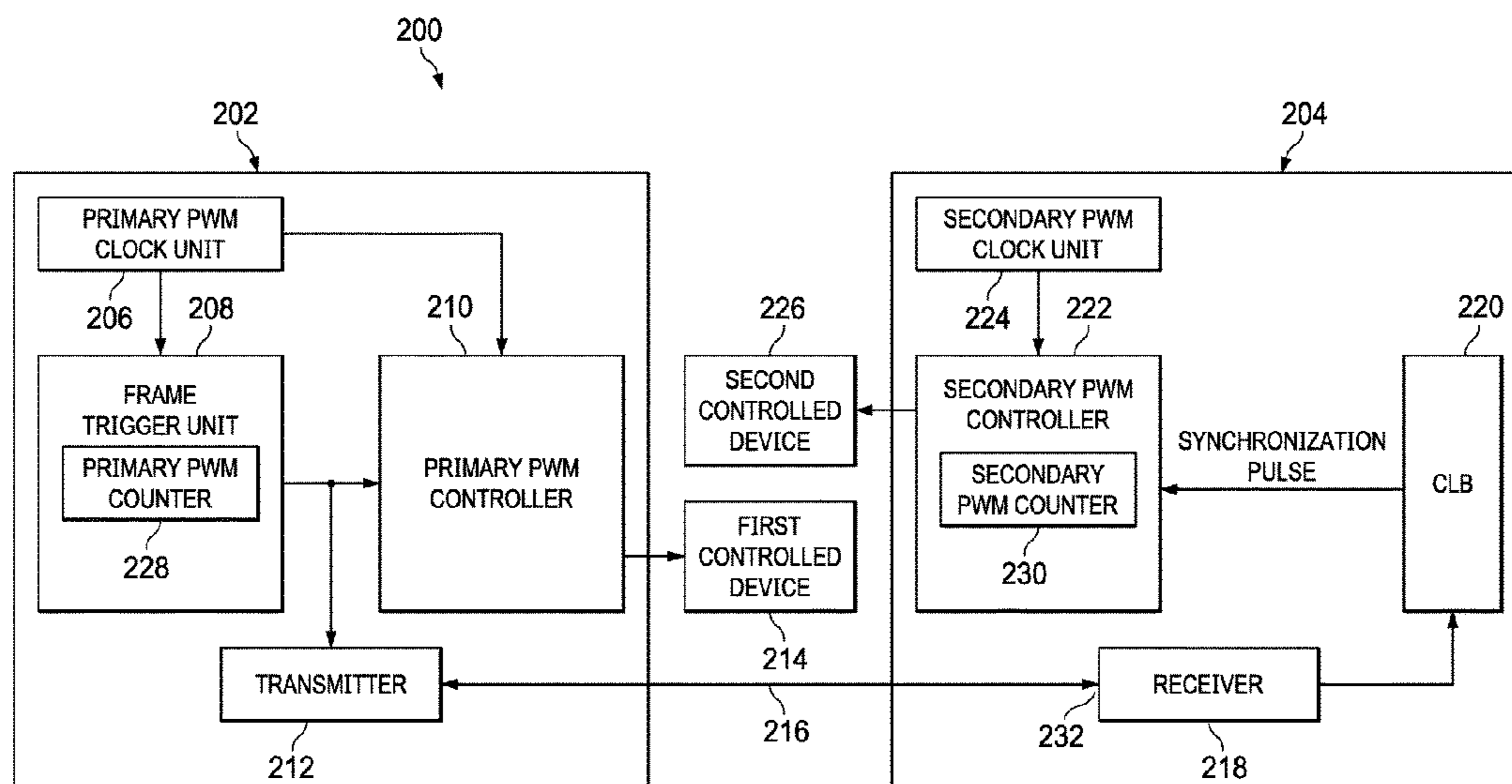
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

In described examples, a pulse width modulation (PWM) system includes an initiator and a receiver. The initiator includes an initiator counter and an initiator PWM signal generator. The initiator counter advances an initiator count in response to an initiator clock signal. The initiator PWM signal generator generates an initiator PWM signal in response to the initiator count. The receiver includes a receiver counter, a receiver PWM signal generator, and circuitry configured to reset the receiver count. The receiver counter advances a receiver count in response to a receiver clock signal. The receiver PWM signal generator generates a receiver PWM signal in response to the receiver count. The circuitry resets the receiver count in response to a synchronization signal and based on an offset.

20 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



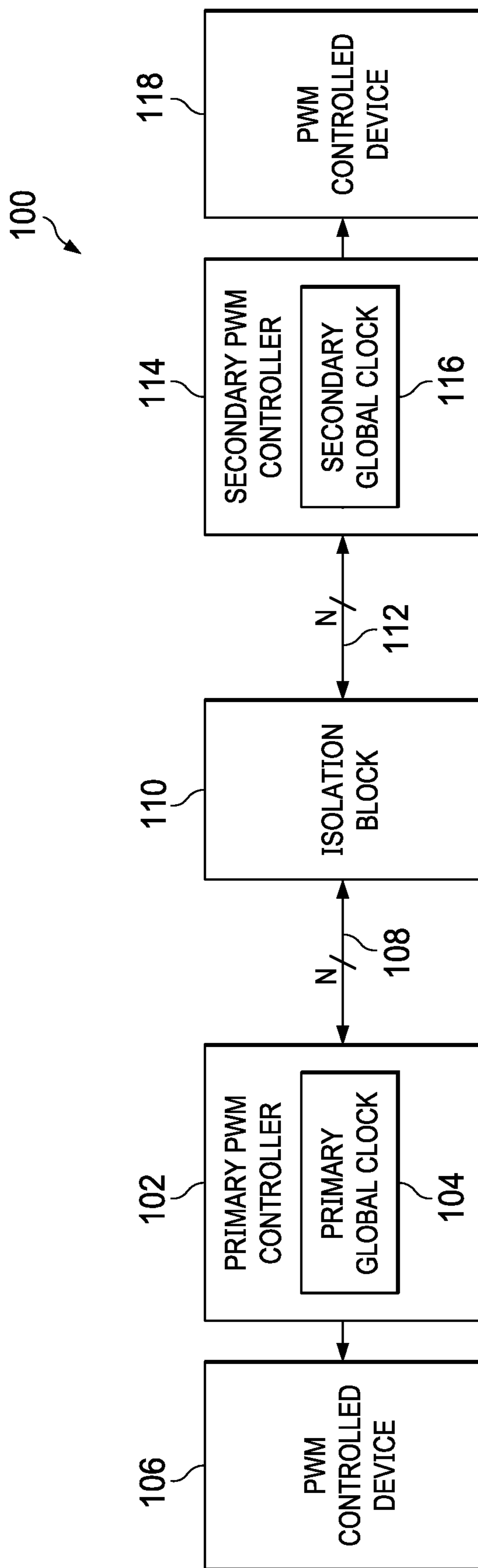


FIG. 1
(PRIOR ART)

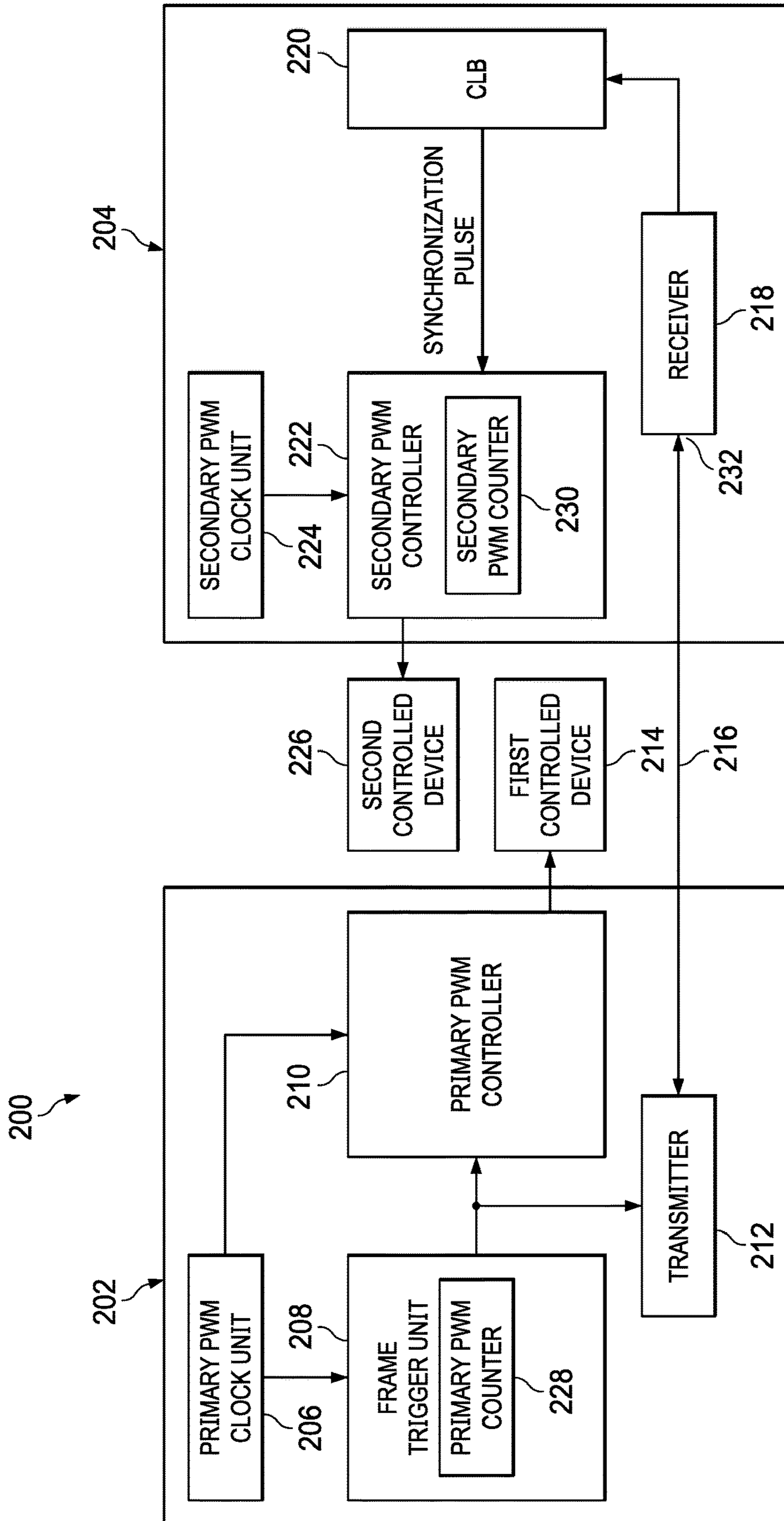


FIG. 2

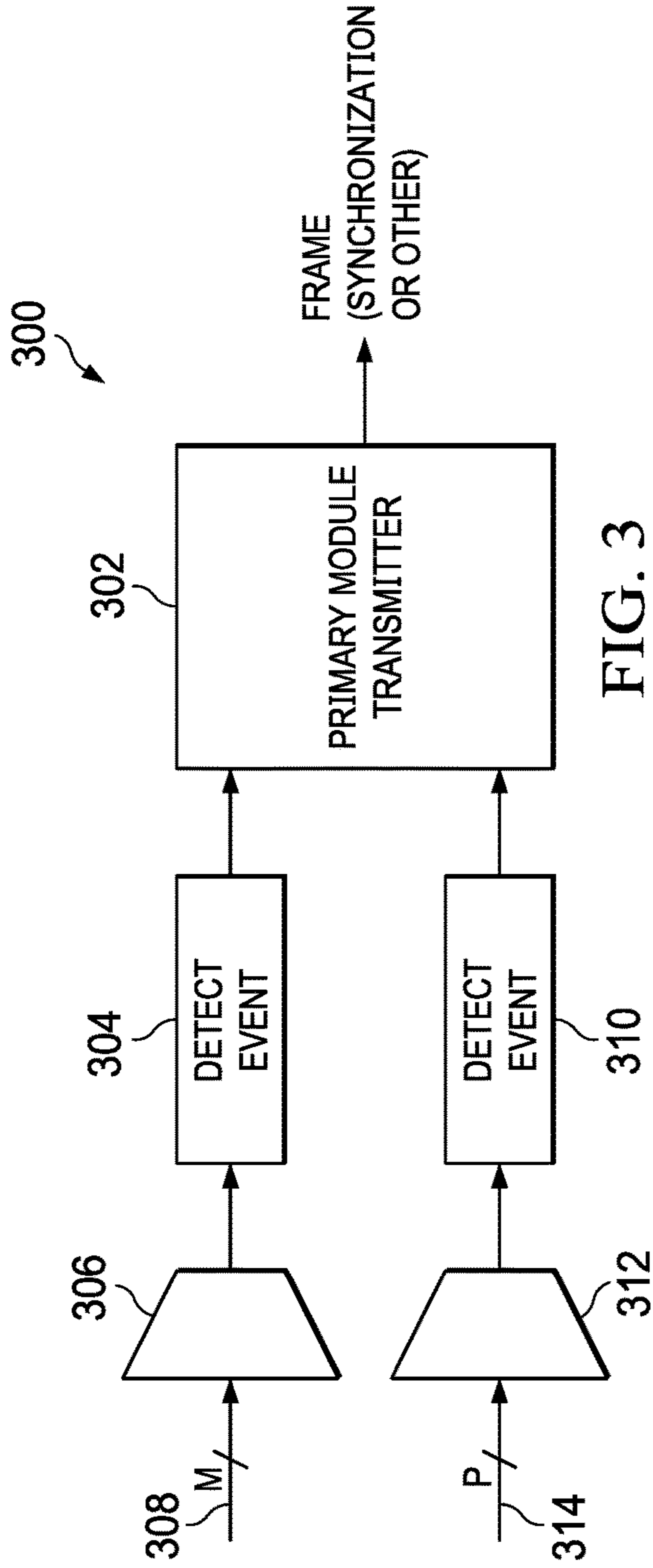


FIG. 3

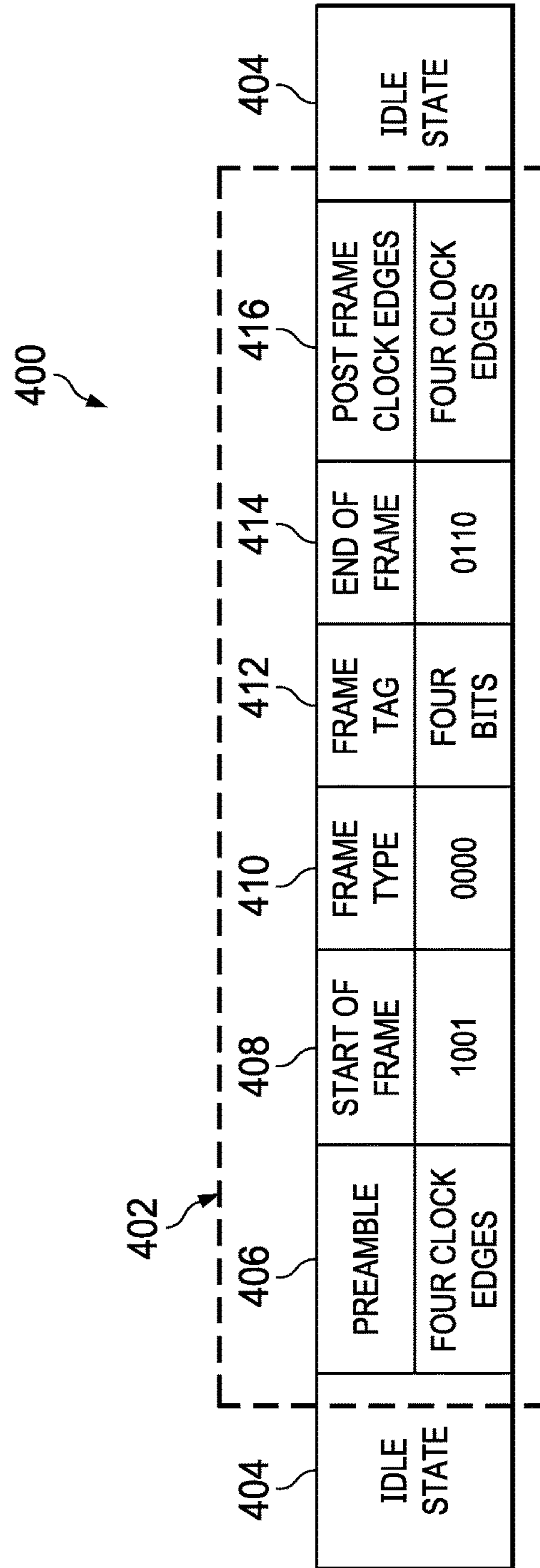


FIG. 4

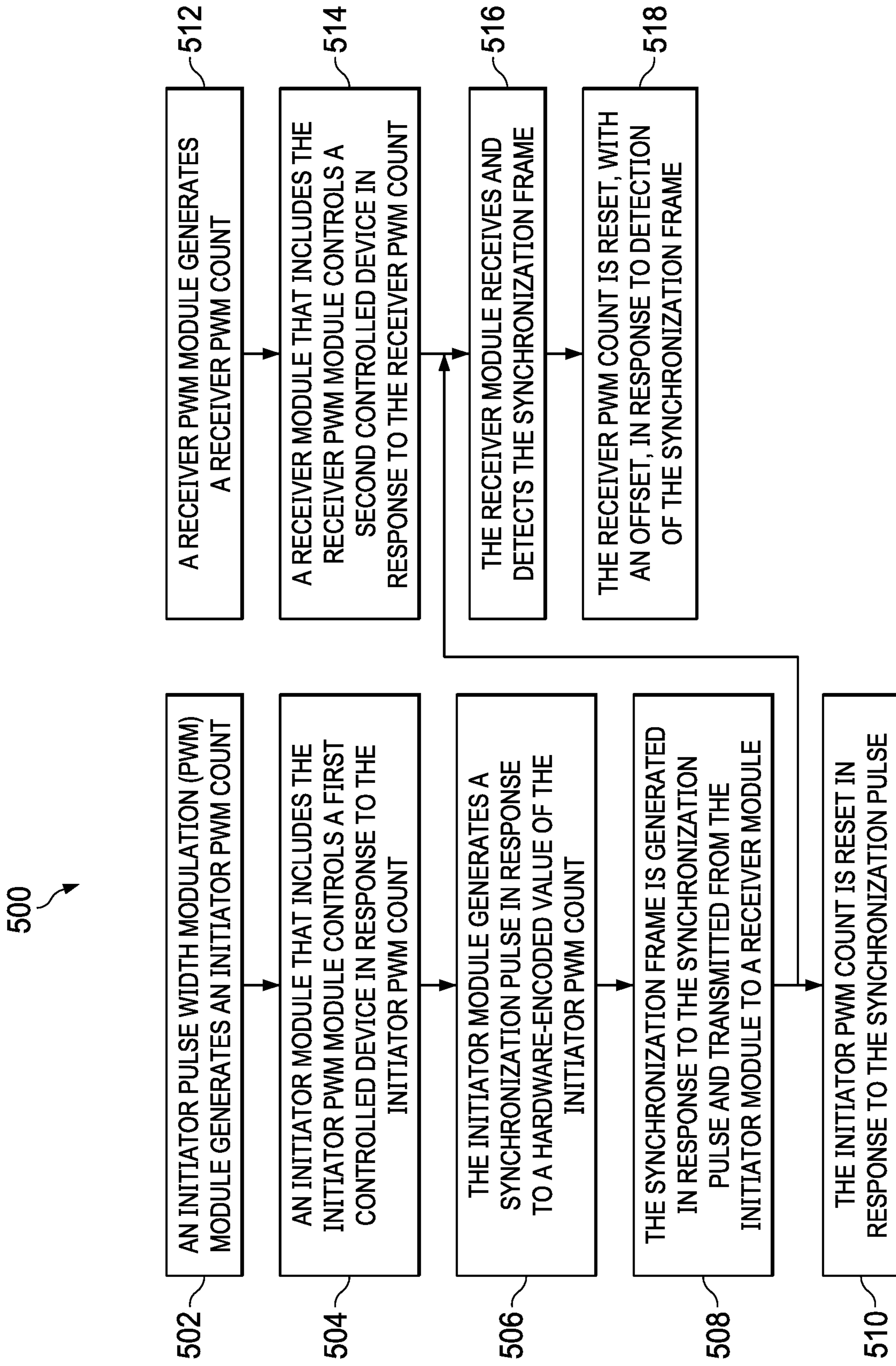


FIG. 5

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SYNCHRONIZING PULSE-WIDTH MODULATION CONTROL

CROSS REFERENCE

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/133,403, filed Dec. 23, 2020, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 63/013,694, filed Apr. 22, 2020, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This application relates generally to control systems, and more particularly to synchronization of pulse width modulation control systems distributed across a local network.

BACKGROUND

In many applications, such as industrial drive systems, it is important that various physically distributed control devices function synchronously to control respective devices to operate synchronously. For example, robotic systems, machine tools, and position controlled drive systems may incorporate multiple motors or actuators independently controlled by different ones of multiple respective controllers. Synchronized controllers enable motors and actuators to operate together to achieve coordinated movement to precise positions at precise times.

In some examples, synchronized controllers are distributed through a machine, vehicle, building, or other volume measurable in the tens of meters or less, and are connected over a communication network. The controllers may exchange control signals and sensor measurements via the communication network. Clock drift, variation in clock sources (which can result in accumulating clock discrepancies in separate controllers), clock generation error, and clock signal propagation differences (for example, software- or hardware-induced delays or transmission time differences) can desynchronize distributed controllers that otherwise rely on identical clock timing to maintain synchronization.

FIG. 1 shows an example functional block layout of a prior art pulse width modulation (PWM) controlled system **100**. A primary PWM controller **102** is clocked by a primary global clock **104** (which may also be a global clock) and is connected to control a first PWM controlled device **106** (which can also be referred to as a power stage). The primary PWM controller **102** keeps a primary PWM count using the primary global clock **104**, and uses the primary PWM count to generate PWM control signals to control the first PWM controlled device **106**. Particularly in a duty cycle (time proportioning) PWM implementation, the state of the PWM signal between high and low is changed in response to the changing PWM count, for example setting the PWM signal low when the count reaches a first value and setting the PWM signal high when the count reaches a second value. (Alternatively, setting the PWM signal high when the count reaches the first value and setting the PWM signal low when the count reaches the second value.) Adjusting the first value changes the PWM duty cycle, which is the fraction of a PWM signal cycle during which the PWM signal is high (or low). Adjusting the second value corresponds to changing the counter maximum or modulo value, which determines the period of a PWM signal cycle. The primary PWM controller **102** can also be connected by a number N communications lines **108** to an isolation block **110**. Use of an

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isolation block **11** can depend on, for example, whether device **106** is high or low voltage. The isolation block **110** includes capacitive, inductive, or optical impedances to isolate the primary PWM controller **102** from other electrical power regimes, such as different electrical power regimes applied to different PWM controllers. The isolation block **110** is connected by N communications lines **112** to a secondary PWM controller **114** that is clocked by a secondary global clock **116**. The secondary PWM controller **114** is connected to control a second PWM controlled device **118**. The secondary PWM controller **114** keeps a secondary PWM count using the secondary global clock **116**, and uses the secondary PWM count to generate PWM control signals to control the second PWM controlled device **118**.

SUMMARY

In described examples, a pulse width modulation (PWM) system includes an initiator and a receiver. The initiator includes an initiator counter and an initiator PWM signal generator. The initiator counter advances an initiator count in response to an initiator clock signal. The initiator PWM signal generator generates an initiator PWM signal in response to the initiator count. The receiver includes a receiver counter, a receiver PWM signal generator, and circuitry configured to reset the receiver count. The receiver counter advances a receiver count in response to a receiver clock signal. The receiver PWM signal generator generates a receiver PWM signal in response to the receiver count. The circuitry resets the receiver count in response to a synchronization signal and based on an offset.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows an example functional block layout of a prior art synchronized pulse width modulation (PWM) controlled system.

FIG. 2 shows an example functional block layout of a synchronized PWM controlled system.

FIG. 3 shows an example functional block layout of an initiator portion of a synchronized PWM controlled system.

FIG. 4 shows an example synchronization frame bitwise layout.

FIG. 5 shows an example of a synchronization process for a PWM controlled system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 2 shows an example functional block layout of a synchronized PWM controlled system **200**. The PWM controlled system **200** includes a primary module **202** (also called an initiator module) and a secondary module **204** (also called a receiver module). The primary module **202** includes a primary PWM clock unit **206** that generates a primary PWM clock signal and is connected to clock a frame trigger unit **208** and a primary PWM controller **210**. The primary PWM clock signal can be, for example, generated from a primary global clock system (not shown). The frame trigger unit **208** is connected to output a synchronization pulse (further explained below) to the primary PWM controller **210** and a transmitter **212**. The primary PWM controller **210** is connected to control a first controlled device **214**. The transmitter **212** outputs to a communications line **216**. The communications line **216** can be, for example, a bidirectional interconnect such as a fast serial interface (FSI). The communications line **216** can be bidirectional to allow data to also be transmitted over the communications

line 216. Accordingly, the communications line 216 can be shared between data frame transmissions and synchronization frame transmissions (or transmissions of other frame types), and the input where the receiver 218 connects to the communications line 216 can be referred to as a shared input 232.

The secondary module 204 has a receiver 218 connected to receive frames (such as data frames or synchronization frames) from the communications line 216. The receiver 218 is connected to output received frames to a configurable logic block 220 (CLB 220), such as a field programmable gate array (FPGA) or dedicated digital logic. The CLB 220 is connected to output to a secondary PWM controller 222. A secondary PWM clock 224 is connected to clock the secondary PWM controller 222. The secondary PWM clock 224 can be, for example, generated from a secondary global clock system (not shown). The secondary PWM controller 222 is connected to control a second controlled device 226.

The primary PWM controller 210 includes a primary PWM counter 228 that generates a primary PWM count in response to a primary clock signal produced by the primary PWM clock unit 206. The primary PWM controller 210 uses the primary PWM count to generate a control signal to control the first controlled device 214. For example, the primary PWM clock unit 206 can operate at 100 MHz, while the primary PWM count is incremented at a rate of 20 kHz (such as once every five thousand rising clock edges). Accordingly, calculations and other processing functions in the primary module 202 and the secondary module 204 operate at higher rates relative to device control functions of the primary PWM controller 210 and secondary PWM controller 222, respectively, to improve precision of device control.

Accordingly, the control signal that operates the first controlled device 214 can be described as a PWM control signal. The frame trigger unit 208 detects pre-determined synchronization conditions under which a PWM count synchronization is to occur, and generates a synchronization pulse when a synchronization condition is detected. The frame trigger unit 208 generates a synchronization pulse in response to the primary PWM count, or other primary timer logic or spare PWM timer unit, reaching a pre-determined, hardware encoded value, which may be stored in programmable memory (e.g., non-volatile memory, fuses, etc.) of the frame trigger unit 208 or hardcoded into static logic of the frame trigger unit 208. Use of a pre-determined, hardware encoded value enables deterministic reset timing not dependent on timing variations typical to software layer execution, such as stalls and memory fetches. Accordingly, each synchronization pulse can be generated periodically. The frame trigger unit 208 outputs the synchronization pulse to the primary PWM controller 210 and the transmitter 212. In response to the synchronization pulse, the primary PWM controller 210 resets the primary PWM count to zero. In response to the synchronization pulse, the transmitter generates a synchronization frame (also called a PING frame), and transmits the synchronization frame via the communications line 216 to the receiver 218 of the secondary module 204.

The receiver 218 of the secondary module 204 outputs received frames (such as data frames and synchronization frames) to the CLB 220. The CLB 220 detects whether a received frame is a synchronization frame, such as by determining whether a frame includes a frame tag (a bit string) with a value corresponding to a synchronization frame. (Example structure of a synchronization frame is further described with respect to FIG. 4.) If the CLB 220

detects a synchronization frame, the CLB 220 sends a synchronization pulse to the secondary PWM controller 222.

The secondary PWM controller 222 includes a secondary PWM counter 230 that generates a secondary PWM count in response to the secondary PWM clock 224. The secondary PWM controller 222 generates a control signal to control the second controlled device 226 in response to the secondary PWM count. Accordingly, the control signal that operates the second controlled device 226 can be described as a PWM control signal. If the secondary PWM controller 222 receives a synchronization pulse, the secondary PWM controller 222 resets the secondary PWM count to zero plus an offset (also called a phase value).

The offset is encoded in hardware local to the secondary PWM controller 222, and the synchronization process is performed by a hardware layer, rather than a software layer. The offset is a memory variable and can be encoded, for example, in non-volatile memory or fuse logic. Avoiding software-related stalls, memory fetches, and other process-related delays enables synchronization timing to be deterministic, enhancing synchronization accuracy. The offset is determined in response to a physical distance between the primary module 202 and the secondary module 204. The offset can include the time taken for a serial bit stream corresponding variously to synchronization pulses and the synchronization frame to travel from the frame trigger unit 208, to the transmitter 212, through the communications line 216 to the receiver 218, to the CLB 220, to the secondary PWM controller 222. This propagation delay can be, for example, in the tens of nanoseconds, which can be added to the offset. Using a hardware layer to perform synchronization limits influence of variables other than transmission time, and enables the offset to be accurately determined in (further) response to circuit-based delay (to compensate for the circuit-based delay). Circuit-based delay (or latency) can include, for example, the time taken to initiate a frame transfer, the duration of the synchronization frame, the time taken by the CLB 220 to detect the synchronization frame, the time taken to perform the secondary PWM count reset, and other synchronization process-related delays.

Use of a hardware layer to perform synchronization using a synchronization frame and a transmission distance-related offset enables primary/secondary synchronization accurate to within, in some embodiments, a single cycle of the primary PWM clock signal. In embodiments in which the primary PWM clock unit 206 operates at 100 MHz, this can correspond to primary/secondary synchronization accurate to within 10 ns. Accordingly, in some embodiments in which devices controlled by the primary PWM count generated by the primary PWM counter 228, and the secondary PWM count generated by the secondary PWM counter 230, operate at a much lower frequency than the respective primary PWM clock unit 206 or secondary PWM clock unit 224 (for example, 20 kHz as opposed to 100 MHz), primary/secondary synchronization can be made highly accurate with respect to both the relatively lower frequency device control regime and the relatively higher frequency primary and secondary block 202, 204 operation regime.

From the preceding, the CLB 220 generated synchronization pulse resets the secondary PWM count generated by the secondary PWM counter 230 of the secondary PWM controller 222. That reset, along with the added offset, effectively sets the secondary PWM count to the same count, or nearly the same count, as the primary PWM count (generated by the primary PWM counter 228 of the primary PWM controller 210) at the time of the secondary PWM count reset. When the primary PWM count is reset and the

synchronization frame is sent to the receiver **218** of the secondary module **204**, by the time the secondary PWM count is reset to the offset, the primary PWM count also will have advanced by a number equal (or approximately equal) to that offset. Accordingly, the synchronization frame and resultant secondary reset synchronizes the primary and secondary PWM counts to within tolerances related to transmission-time and other process variability, such as variation due to temperature. By limiting the physical distance between the primary module **202** and the secondary module **204** to a few tens of meters, transmission-time variability can be limited so that synchronization resets the secondary PWM count more accurately to the same value as the primary PWM count at the time of secondary PWM count reset.

As described herein, PWM control systems can use a designated synchronization frame to synchronize PWM control modules across multiple devices to provide coordinated real-time control. This synchronization can be performed by transmitting synchronization frames over a bidirectional interconnect (such as the communications line **216**) such as an FSI. Synchronization frames can be fit within relatively limited bandwidth, and accordingly, can be transmitted using shared communication lines while avoiding collision with other data being communicated.

Using a hardware-only layer to initiate communication transfer of a synchronization frame, and to receive and detect the synchronization frame, can avoid some or all software-related process interruptions, enabling reliably timed synchronization. By using a hardware layer and not using a software protocol layer to execute synchronization, the synchronization process can be executed deterministically. Using a hardware layer and not using a software protocol layer on execution also enables the synchronization process to avoid dependence on a central processing unit (CPU) or other software-controlled subsystem. Accordingly, using a hardware layer within a primary module **202** of a PWM network (such as PWM controlled system **200**) to detect an event internal to the primary module **202** using a frame trigger unit **208**, to generate a synchronization frame in response to detection of the internal event, and to synchronize the primary PWM module's **210** timer helps enable predictably timed synchronization events in PWM modules **210**, **222** of the network. Also, using a hardware layer within a secondary module **204** of a PWM network to receive, detect, and respond to the synchronization frame helps enable predictably timed synchronization of PWM modules of the network.

A secondary module **204** of the PWM network can use hardware to detect received synchronization frames. A secondary module **204** generates a synchronization pulse in response to detected receipt of a synchronization frame. After the secondary PWM controller **222** within the secondary module **204** receives the synchronization pulse, a timer of the secondary PWM controller **222** is synchronized to the detected synchronization frame by resetting the secondary PWM controller's **222** secondary PWM count with an offset that corrects for frame latency. Accordingly, known (for example, measured) distances between primary and secondary PWM control modules **202**, **204** (in some examples, with other delays, such as additional signal propagation delays as well as circuit-related delays internal to primary and secondary modules **202**, **204** and corresponding primary and secondary PWM modules **210**, **222**) can be used to generate the offset to compensate, for example, for transmission delays caused by such distances.

The primary PWM count can be synchronized by resetting it to zero after the synchronization pulse is transmitted (or, for example, after the synchronization pulse is generated, or after initial detection of an event by the frame trigger unit **208**—such as a predetermined primary PWM count value—triggering synchronization). The secondary PWM count can be synchronized by resetting it to zero plus the generated offset in response to the synchronization frame (or a pulse following detection of that frame). The generated offset can represent, for example, the latency between transmission of the synchronization frame and receipt of the synchronization frame, and other propagation delays of corresponding synchronization pulse(s). The generated offset can also include circuit delays of the secondary module **204** and the corresponding secondary PWM controller **222**, as well as circuit delays between resetting of the primary PWM count and transmission of the synchronization frame.

FIG. **3** shows an example functional block layout of an initiator portion of a synchronized PWM controlled system **300**. A first input of a primary module transmitter **302** is connected to receive an output of a first detect event block **304**. An input of the first detect event block **304** is connected to receive an output of a first multiplexer **306**. The first multiplexer **306** has a number M inputs connected to M hardware layer trigger lines **308**. A second input of the primary module transmitter **302** is connected to receive an output of a second detect event block **310**. An input of the second detect event block **310** is connected to an output of a second multiplexer **312**. The second multiplexer **312** has a number P inputs connected to P software layer trigger lines **314**. The first and second detect event blocks **304**, **310** and first and second multiplexers **306**, **312** can correspond to the frame trigger unit **208** of FIG. **2**.

The M hardware layer trigger lines **308** can be used to connect to M different internal (such as on-chip) or external hardware layer trigger sources (or both) to cause the primary module transmitter **302** to generate a synchronization frame. The first detect event block **304** determines whether the output of the first multiplexer **306** corresponds to a trigger event, or combination of trigger events, for generation of a synchronization frame by the primary module transmitter **302**. If so, the first detect event block **304** sends a synchronization pulse to the primary module transmitter **302** to cause the primary module transmitter **302** to generate a synchronization frame.

The P software layer trigger lines **314** can be used to connect to P different internal or external software layer trigger sources (or both) for the primary module transmitter **302** to generate frames other than synchronization frames. The second detect event block **310** determines whether the output of the second multiplexer **312** corresponds to a trigger event, or combination of trigger events, for generation of a software-triggered non-synchronization frame by the primary module transmitter **302**. If so, the second detect event block **312** sends a signal to the primary module transmitter **302** to cause the primary module transmitter **302** to generate a software initiated frame.

FIG. **4** shows an example synchronization frame bitwise layout **400**. Prior to the synchronization frame **402**, the communications line **216** may be in (and the receiver **218** receives) an idle state **404**. The presence of a frame is indicated by a preamble **406** of the synchronization frame **402**. In the example of FIG. **4**, the preamble **406** includes a number of clock edges that identify the frame **402**, although any other suitable preamble may be used. The preamble **406** is followed, in order, by a start of frame **408**, a frame type **410**, a frame tag **412**, an end of frame **414**, and one or more

post frame clock edges **416**. The start of frame **408** indicates the beginning of the data portion of the frame. The frame type **410** indicates the type of the frame, from an enumerated list of possible frame types. The end of frame **414** indicates the end of the frame has been reached. (The particular values shown for these frame segments in FIG. 4 are merely illustrative.) After the post frame clock edges **416**, which separate the frame from other signals on the communications line **216**, the communications line **216** returns to an idle state **404** (or to subsequent content carried by the communications line **216**).

The frame tag **412** is used to identify the frame as a synchronization frame **402**. The frame tag **412** can be, for example, four bits, a particular value of which corresponds to a synchronization frame **402**. The CLB **220** (FIG. 2) checks whether the frame tag **412** has the value corresponding to a synchronization frame **402** to detect the presence of a synchronization frame **402** or a non-synchronization frame. The CLB **220** detecting reception of a specific frame tag **412** by the receiver **418** helps to avoid software intervention by detecting the frame tag **412** automatically and with reduced, deterministic latency.

FIG. 5 shows an example of a synchronization process **500** for a PWM controlled system. In step **502**, an initiator PWM module (for example, the primary PWM controller **210**, FIG. 2) generates an initiator PWM count. In step **504**, an initiator module that includes the initiator PWM module controls a first controlled device in response to the initiator PWM count. In step **506**, the initiator module generates a synchronization pulse in response to a hardware-encoded trigger, such as a value of the initiator PWM count. In step **508**, a synchronization frame is generated in response to the synchronization pulse, and transmitted from the initiator module to a receiver module (for example, the secondary module **204**, FIG. 2). In step **510**, the initiator PWM count is reset in response to the synchronization pulse. In step **512**, a receiver PWM module generates a receiver PWM count. In step **514**, a receiver module that includes the receiver PWM module controls a second controlled device in response to the receiver PWM count. In step **516**, the receiver module receives and detects the synchronization frame. In step **518**, the receiver PWM count is reset, with an offset, in response to detection of the synchronization frame.

Modifications are possible in the described embodiments, and other embodiments are possible, within the scope of the claims.

In some embodiments, synchronization pulse(s) and synchronization frame(s) corresponding to a single synchronization event (for example, triggered by a single synchronization trigger) can together be referred to as a synchronization signal. For example, a synchronization pulse generated by a frame trigger unit, a synchronization frame transmitted from a primary module to a secondary module, and a synchronization pulse generated by a CLB in response to detecting the synchronization frame can together be referred to as a synchronization signal.

In some embodiments, the primary PWM count is incremented at a rate of 1 kHz to 1 MHz or more.

In some embodiments, an offset or a value to be added to an offset is transmitted as part of a synchronization frame. For example, a value corresponding to delay related to internal functioning of a primary module (process and propagation related delays) can be transmitted as part of a synchronization frame.

In some embodiments, communication line propagation delay can be determined from a data sheet of a corresponding cable, for example, as a number of nanoseconds per meter of cable.

In some embodiments, synchronized PWM counts are used to perform synchronized control of analog to digital converters (ADCs) and capture modules, and to synchronize execution of control algorithms. A capture module is a digital peripheral that accepts a digital pulse and measures the pulse width of incoming pulse signals.

In some embodiments, a primary module includes a single PWM controller that controls both a controlled device and the primary module's transmitter.

In some embodiments, the primary module and secondary module of FIG. 2 can be implemented using Texas Instruments Incorporated F28004x (Potenza) microcontrollers and other Texas Instruments Incorporated C2000 MCUs that include a fast serial interface.

In some embodiments, a primary PWM count is reset to an initial (or default) value other than zero in response to the synchronization pulse, and the secondary PWM count is reset to the (non-zero) initial (or default) value plus the offset in response to the synchronization pulse. In some embodiments, the initial value other than zero can be an offset corresponding to a delay between generation of the synchronization pulse and primary PWM count reset.

In some embodiments, a PWM count increments by one. In some embodiments, a PWM count increments by a number other than one. In some embodiments, a PWM count decrements. Incrementing the count and decrementing the count are both referred to herein as "advancing" the count. A count performed other than in response to a synchronization frame is referred to herein as "nominally" advancing the count.

In some embodiments, a primary PWM count does not reset in response to a synchronization frame. In some embodiments, a primary PWM count is included in a synchronization frame, and the secondary PWM count resets in response to the primary PWM count included in the synchronization frame and the offset. In some embodiments, a synchronization frame includes a default value, the primary PWM count is reset to the default value, and the secondary PWM count is reset to the default value plus the offset. In some embodiments, the primary PWM count is reset to a value based on the current primary PWM count (such as the primary PWM count rounded to a selected binary digit), and the secondary PWM count is reset to a value based on the current secondary PWM count (such as the secondary PWM count rounded to the selected binary digit) plus the offset.

FSI and configurable logic block peripherals are used herein for corresponding examples. In some embodiments, synchronization frames and offsets as described herein are implemented using other interfaces and hardware.

In some embodiments, transmitter **212** is connected via communications line **216** (or other communications lines **216**) to receivers **218** of additional secondary modules **204**, for example, in star or daisy chained topologies.

In some embodiments, other frame portions are used to indicate the synchronization frame. In some embodiments, a frame has a different bitwise layout.

In some embodiments, PWM control signals enable and disable controlled devices depending on logic values of the respective PWM control signals.

In some embodiments, distances between primary and secondary modules can be tens of meters or less. In some embodiments, distances between primary and secondary modules can longer.

In some embodiments, primary PWM count and secondary PWM count synchronization as described herein is applicable to various control regimes, for example, distributed motor axis control, and control of distributed power stages such as solar inverters/converters, AC/DC modules, and DC/DC modules.

What is claimed is:

1. A system comprising:
 - a first pulse width modulation device that includes:
 - a frame trigger circuit that includes a first counter, wherein the frame trigger circuit is configured to provide a synchronization frame that specifies a reset value based on the first counter;
 - a first controller coupled to the first counter and configured to provide a first pulse width modulation signal based on the first counter; and
 - a transmitter configured to transmit the synchronization frame; and
 - a second pulse width modulation device that includes:
 - a receiver configured to receive the synchronization frame from the transmitter;
 - a second counter;
 - a second controller coupled to the second counter and configured to provide a second pulse width modulation signal based on the second counter; and
 - a circuit coupled to the second counter and the receiver and configured to reset the second counter based on the reset value of the synchronization frame.
2. The system of claim 1, wherein:
 - the frame trigger circuit is configured to reset the first counter to an initial value; and
 - the circuit is configured to reset the second counter to the initial value plus an offset.
3. The system of claim 2, wherein the synchronization frame specifies the initial value.
4. The system of claim 2, wherein the synchronization frame specifies the offset.
5. The system of claim 2, wherein:
 - the synchronization frame specifies a first portion of the offset;
 - the second pulse width modulation device is configured to store a second portion of the offset; and
 - the second pulse width modulation device is configured to determine the offset by adding the first portion and the second portion.
6. The system of claim 2, wherein the offset is based on a distance between the first pulse width modulation device and the second pulse width modulation device.
7. The system of claim 1, wherein the synchronization frame includes:
 - a preamble;
 - a start of frame field following the preamble;
 - a frame type field following the start of frame field;
 - a frame tag field following frame type field;
 - an end of frame field following the frame tag field; and
 - a post frame field following the end of frame field.
8. The system of claim 1, wherein:
 - the frame trigger circuit is configured to provide the synchronization frame using only a hardware layer; and
 - the circuit is configured to reset the second counter using only a hardware layer.
9. The system of claim 1, wherein:
 - the first pulse width modulation device includes a first clock circuit coupled to the frame trigger circuit;
 - the frame trigger circuit is configured to increment the first counter based on the first clock circuit;

the second pulse width modulation device includes a second clock circuit; and
 the second controller is configured to increment the second counter based on the second clock circuit.

10. A system, comprising:
 - a secondary pulse width modulation device that includes:
 - a receiver configured to couple to a primary pulse width modulation device to receive a synchronization frame from the primary pulse width modulation device, wherein the synchronization frame specifies a reset value;
 - a counter;
 - a controller coupled to the counter and configured to provide a pulse width modulation signal based on the counter; and
 - a circuit coupled to the counter and the receiver and configured to reset the counter based on the reset value of the synchronization frame.
11. The system of claim 10, wherein the circuit is configured to reset the counter to an initial value plus an offset.
12. The system of claim 11, wherein the synchronization frame specifies the initial value.
13. The system of claim 11, wherein the synchronization frame specifies the offset.
14. The system of claim 11, wherein:
 - the synchronization frame specifies a first portion of the offset;
 - the secondary pulse width modulation device is configured to store a second portion of the offset; and
 - the secondary pulse width modulation device is configured to determine the offset by adding the first portion and the second portion.
15. A method comprising:
 - providing a first count;
 - providing a first pulse width modulation signal that has a pulse width based on the first count;
 - providing a synchronization frame that specifies a reset value based on the first count;
 - providing a second count;
 - providing a second pulse width modulation signal that has a pulse width based on the second count;
 - receiving the synchronization frame; and
 - resetting the second count based on the reset value of the synchronization frame.
16. The method of claim 15 further comprising:
 - resetting the first count to an initial value; and
 - resetting the second count to the initial value plus an offset.
17. The method of claim 16, wherein the synchronization frame specifies the initial value.
18. The method of claim 16, wherein the synchronization frame specifies the offset.
19. The method of claim 16, wherein the offset is based on a distance between a transmitter of the synchronization frame and a receiver of the synchronization frame.
20. The method of claim 15, wherein the synchronization frame includes:
 - a preamble;
 - a start of frame field following the preamble;
 - a frame type field following the start of frame field;
 - a frame tag field following frame type field;
 - an end of frame field following the frame tag field; and
 - a post frame field following the end of frame field.